

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 1 — Document-Based Question (DBQ)**

**Analyze views concerning immigration to Europe in the second half of the twentieth century and explain how these views changed.**

**BASIC CORE — 1 point each to a total of 6 points**

- 1. Provides an appropriate, explicitly stated thesis that directly addresses all parts of the question. Thesis must not simply restate the question.**

The thesis must address at least two views of immigration and at least make an acknowledgment of change over time.

- 2. Discusses a majority of the documents individually and specifically.**

The essay must discuss at least seven documents — even if used incorrectly — by reference to anything in the box. For an essay to earn credit for this point, it cannot reference documents collectively (e.g., “Documents 2, 3 and 6 suggest ...”) unless they are then discussed individually.

- 3. Demonstrates understanding of the basic meaning of a majority of the documents.**

The essay may not significantly misinterpret more than 1 document. A major misinterpretation is an incorrect analysis or one that leads to an inaccurate grouping. *This point cannot be earned if the essay did not earn point 2 (discusses at least seven documents).*

- 4. Supports the thesis with appropriate interpretations of a majority of the documents.**

The essay must use at least seven documents correctly, and the documents used in the body of the essay must provide support for the thesis. *This point cannot be earned if no credit was awarded for point 1 (appropriate thesis).*

- 5. Analyzes point of view or bias in at least three of the documents.**

Look for an explanation as to the “why” for the point of view; hence look for catchwords (because, due to, therefore, etc.).

- 6. Analyzes documents by explicitly organizing them in at least three appropriate groups.**

A group must have at least two documents. *If one document out of a group of two is incorrect, there no longer is a group.* Some possible valid groupings include the following:

- Hostile views of politicians or political parties: documents 2, 9
- Positive views of politicians or political parties: documents 6, 7, 12
- Positive views of immigrants themselves: documents 1, 5, 11
- Justice, equality, liberty, human rights: documents 6, 8, 12
- Ambivalent or negative views of immigrants, being in exile, racism/hatred: documents 1, 4, 5, 8, 10
- Cultural differences acknowledged or decried: documents 4, 5, 7, 8

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**2011 SCORING GUIDELINES (Form B)**

**Question 1 — Document-Based Question (continued)**

**EXPANDED CORE: 0–3 points to a total of 9 points**

Expands beyond the basic core points 1 through 6 outlined above. The basic score of 6 must be achieved before a student can earn expanded core points. Credit awarded in the expanded core should be based on holistic assessment of the essay. Factors to consider in holistic assessment may include the following:

- Presents a clear, analytical and comprehensive thesis.
- Uses eight or more documents.
- Uses the documents persuasively as evidence.
- Shows understanding of nuances of the documents.
- Analyzes point of view or bias in at least four documents.
- Analyzes the documents in additional ways (e.g., develops more groupings).
- Brings in relevant outside information.

**AP<sup>®</sup> EUROPEAN HISTORY**  
**2011 SCORING COMMENTARY (Form B)**

**Question 1**

**Sample: 1A**  
**Score: 9**

The essay has a clearly stated thesis in the last sentence of the introductory paragraph. It discusses all 12 documents and does not misinterpret any document. Three strong point-of-view references are developed (for documents 2, 6 and 7), as well as a weaker, but acceptable, reference for document 9. The documents are organized into three major thematic groups (governments seeking to attract foreign labor, popular “suspicion and animosity” against immigrants, and assimilation of immigrants into the host nations). The essay earned all 6 points in the core and all 3 points in the expanded core because it demonstrates superior analytical skills and shows an understanding of subtle shifts in European attitudes toward immigrants; in addition, its analysis of point of view is stronger than that of essays that scored in the 7–8 range.

**Sample: 1B**  
**Score: 5**

The essay has a minimally acceptable, simplistic thesis in the concluding paragraph. It addresses 11 of the 12 documents (document 8 is not addressed) and uses these 11 documents in support of the main argument. There are no major misinterpretations of documents. The documents are organized in three major thematic groups (views in support of migration, views critical of migration, and a third group illustrating, through pairings of individual documents, how European views about immigration have change over time). The essay contains barely acceptable analysis of point of view for documents 5 and 11, but that did not suffice to earn the core point for point of view. Although the essay makes frequent references to individual documents being written “from the point-of-view of,” these generally do not amount to acceptable analysis of point of view. The lack of sufficient analysis prevented the essay from earning a score higher than 5.

**Sample: 1C**  
**Score: 1**

The essay's attempted thesis is simplistic and partially erroneous. The essay discusses all 12 documents. Three documents (documents 1, 3, 5) are misinterpreted. The essay does not contain three solid examples of point-of-view analysis, and the documents are not explicitly organized into three thematic groups. The bulk of the essay deals with the documents individually and in separate paragraphs. The attempted grouping of documents 3, 4 and 5 does not hold because of the interpretive errors with documents 3 and 5. The essay thus meets only one requirement of the basic core — it discusses at least seven documents.

By the end of 1945, World War II had left the majority of Europe swathed in destruction and destitution. Left to rebuild what was lost, many European governments like the British and French opened their doors to immigration, suffering from population decline and labor shortages from the war. Combined with the effects of decolonization, the conditions and atmosphere of Europe whetted in many immigrants seeking for new and better opportunities. However, despite their obvious economic benefits as foreign workers, foreigners and immigrants were initially met with a great degree of hostility, racism, and xenophobia. Remnants of ~~the~~ imperialism - namely that of feeling superior to foreigners (Kipling's "White Man's Burden" and Social Darwinism) fueled a great deal of ~~over~~ this animosity, although by the turn of the 21st Century, people were becoming a great deal more welcoming as many recognized the political and economic benefits of immigrants, eventually even welcoming many as their own.

The general trend seen during ~~the~~ mid 20<sup>th</sup> century was governments were opening their doors to foreign labor to help ease the strains of recovery from a destructive war while a great deal of the people found it hard to accept these foreigners. Document 3, an article from a French business publication, <sup>published 1920</sup> outlines the view that economists and governments seemed to share regarding the value of immigrants - that, given the nature of their situation, are willing to work flexibly and

from the people, although governments generally welcomed them for their valuable labor.

1A-2

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

doc 3) pay taxes due to them not receive many benefits due to their youth. Educational costs would also be cut. However not all in the government shared such views, as seen in document Z, a speech from Powell, a Conservative Brit Politician, speaking 2 years prior to the document 3. In his speech, Powell denounces the immigration policies of Britain, claiming that too many immigrants would lead to the downfall of the nation as their descendants reap the benefits of the system. It should be noted, that as a white British male living in postwar Britain, Powell would be more likely to speak out of xenophobic and racist inclinations, given the fact the British was once the center of the biggest overseas empire in the world. Feelings of white superiority and imperialism would certainly be present just after the war, and may have influenced Powell's judgement. However, for the most part, even somewhat isolated <sup>countries</sup> like Sweden welcomed the influx of immigrants, as seen in document 7, a radio address from Swedish Prime Minister Palme, dated 1985. In the address, Palme urges the people to welcome immigrants, citing the international nature of the age and the disadvantages of isolationism. It should be noted, that the address was given approx. 20 years after documents 2 and 3, and came from a nation that sits isolated from the continent and was not particularly devastated by war, unlike France or Germany. On the same note, it gives insight as to how even nations without huge shortages

of labor recognized the benefits of immigrants. Not all governments were like this, even as late as 1993 in Austria, as seen in document 9. Document 9 shows the desire to stem the influx of immigration and establish regulation and monitoring of ~~domestic~~ foreign workers. Doc 9 may have been a reaction to the troubles predicted in doc 2 by Powell, although by the mid to late 90s, the people had become more welcoming towards immigrants.

The general trend seen in the people of nations welcoming immigration was that of suspicion and animosity, although this slowly changed and turned by the 21st century. Initially, immigrants were seen as inferior and even inhuman by some, as witnessed in document 1, which describes the experience of a Guyanese immigrant in Britain, working in a hospital. In it, the woman describes how black women were given the "rarest jobs" and were not viewed as completely human by some (doc 1). Although working in a field that required a great deal of stimulus and labor (under Britain's ~~1945~~ newly founded N/H.S), as an immigrant the woman was not viewed as valuable or even human. The situation was little different in France or Germany, as witnessed in document 4, which describes the experiences of an Algerian-born French teenager, who claimed that although he was French, his peers avoided him - due to the "poor" mentality (doc 4). This just shows that even the mere fact that one is a foreign born lead to a degree of animosity.

1A-4

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The experiences of genuine foreigners was no different, if not more extreme. Document 5 describes the experience of a Thai migrant in Germany, who despite ~~the~~ enjoying the benefits of Germany, felt isolated and looked down upon (doc 5). This sentiment is echoed by an Algerian immigrant in France, as described in document 8, claiming she fled Algeria to France, seeking political asylum but was rejected, and thus labelled in exile, having no place in Algeria nor France (doc 8). Some political parties utilized this sentiment among immigrants to further advance their own agendas, as witnessed in document 6. Doc 6 shows the propaganda piece of the Tory party in Britain, denouncing the Labour party, claiming they segregate Blacks whereas the Tories promote equality and reward (doc 6). Whether or not this was true, it shows that people began realizing the untapped political potential of rallying immigrants as a political base. It should be noted, ~~the Tory is the conservative party~~ that the purpose of the piece was not to promote equality and "overcome social inequality," but to draw in immigrant support for the conservative party for political reasons, which shows stark contrast to the views stated 20 years prior in doc 2. This realization of the benefits of immigrants in society, By the late 90's, many immigrants had been assimilated into many of the European nations, who

had thus, by then, recognized the importance and value of immigrants. In addition, much of the views on white superiority and xenophobia had died down. Nations began pushing to protect the rights and value of immigrants, as witnessed in document 12, ~~as a report~~ an EU report of human rights, dated 1999. The report acknowledged that it was in the best interests of the EU to protect the rights of immigrants, stating that governments were less interested in exploiting the value of immigrants and instead protect them as human beings. Many immigrants integrated themselves into society, even being accepted on a national scale, hence their presence as players in France's young national soccer team, circa 1998 (doc 10). Although many immigrants still felt isolated and homeless, as seen in doc 10, other sources like doc 11 and 12 showed that immigrants had, for the most part, been accepted on a national scale.

By the 21st century, much of the animosity towards immigrants had worn off. Governments and people both saw the value in the presence of foreign workers and combined with the dying out of old imperialistic sentiments, helped welcome immigrants into European society.



The second half of the twentieth century witnessed an enormous variety of views concerning immigration to Europe. These views, and their drastic changes are evident in the 12 documents from that time period.

Documents 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 12 all provide some examples of views for immigration to Europe, or at least provide some of the positive ~~elements~~ elements associated with it. In Doc 5 we get the point-of-view of 1970 French business publication, it states "Immigration is therefore beneficial to the French economy", and rationalizes that "since they are young, the immigrants often pay more in taxes than they receive in benefits". So from an economic stand-point, immigration must have seemed "good" in ~~the~~ 1970 France. Now, when looking ~~from~~ from the point-of-view of a Thai immigrant woman living in Germany at the same time period (1970), we get a whole new perspective. She states, in Doc 5, that she does not miss the bureaucracy in Thailand or the transportation system. In Doc 6, we see an advertisement for the British Torrie/conservative party, clearly ~~with~~ made to win over more votes (contains a bias), in that document, they state "Labour says he's black. Torrie's say he's British". ~~There~~ Their overwhelming message

1B-2

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is that Blacks (immigrants) and whites are equal and that they don't see any reason to oppose them. In Doc 7, the Swedish Prime Minister states "Walls mean isolation and retrogression. Developments are bringing people closer to one another..." ~~Immigrants are becoming a part of internationalism~~ "internationalism is becoming a part of our everyday life. In that respect Sweden's immigrants can be said to mark the beginning of a new era." They want to become part of our community". She obviously embraces immigrants coming to Sweden in her 1985 Christmas radio address to the nation. In Doc 11 we can see that in 1998 ~~at least~~ half of the French National soccer team is made up of immigrants/non-whites! The French view of immigrants must have improved after that team won the world cup. Doc 12 shows that in 1998, the European Union is clearly for immigration as that state "diversity is one of the foundations on which the European Union has been built". ~~It is clear that many, particularly in the~~

Docs 2, 5 (gives both views), 9, and 10 all display views against, or reasons to oppose, immigration to Europe. In Doc 2, ~~the~~ Enoch Powell speaks out against immigration for the Conservative party in 1968. He ~~gives~~ ~~comments~~ comments on immigration stating

"We must be mad, literally mad" and states that the nation is "heaping up its own funeral pyre". In Doc 5, again from the point-of-view of the Thai immigrant woman, she states "I miss Thai food and Thai way of life". She clearly shows that socially, immigrants can be hard. In Doc 9, the "Austrian Freedom Party" clearly states that they oppose immigration in 1993, until "housing shortage has been resolved, and until unemployment goes down to 5%". From the point-of-view of a Chinese business man in 1995, immigrating to Europe for business is utterly not worth it (Doc 10).

These views have undergone a lot of change over the years in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A prime example is white British nurse being surprised Blacks have red blood in 1950 (Doc 1), compared to Blacks being viewed as equals in 1970s (Doc 6); we can see that people would more readily accept immigrants when they realize that they are not that different. Another striking example is the British Conservative party's radical change of views on immigration from 1968 to the later 1970s. In 1968, they clearly see immigration as evil (Doc 2), where as in 1970s they embrace immigration (Doc 6). Another sharp contrast is the social exclusion a ~~thing~~

1B-4

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

"piled-up" teenager goes through in 1972 (Doc 4), compared to the extremely changed view of immigrants being national heroes in 1998 (Doc 11), after winning World Cup.

Views concerning immigration to Europe encountered change over the second half of the 20th Century. These views range from for it to against it in the 12 documents.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

1C-1

After World War I, the number of immigrants that flooded to Europe dramatically increased. However, many of these immigrants were unhappy in Europe because they experienced racism, religion intolerance, and ~~some~~ discrimination. Not only were immigrants treated differently by citizens, but governments also <sup>only</sup> ~~discriminated~~ <sup>discriminated</sup> against immigrants.

Although racist attitudes and open discrimination slowly diminished throughout the twentieth century, immigrants <sup>minimized</sup> ~~continued~~ their home countries and governments continued to discriminate against nations.

During the <sup>late</sup> ~~early~~ 1960s, <sup>the conservative party in</sup> ~~Great Britain~~ ~~restored~~ Great Britain passed an anti-immigration policy. The author of document two, Enoch Powell, states that Britain is engaged "in keeping up its own federal fire" and is filled with a "foreboding" feeling. Although the man does not elaborate on why he is against immigration, we can infer that his ideas reflect his personal prejudices and racist attitudes towards immigrants. ~~Thus~~ Therefore, it is clear that there is an atmosphere of racism and anti-immigration in Great Britain, and probably Europe.

However, Document 6 is the antithesis of document 2 <sup>because it states that</sup> ~~since~~ the British conservative party believes in immigration. However, it is diff-

1C-2

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icult to class this document as reliable since it is distributed by the Conservative Party and condemns the Labor Party. Thus, ~~document 6~~ is propaganda and we cannot distinguish it as a reputable source of information.

- Document One furthers the idea of discrimination in Great Britain. Although it was written in the 1950s, it is clear that the author <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ forced to leave Guyana <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ arrive in Britain; "... it was a way of getting out of Guyana." The woman discusses the bad conditions for Black women in Guyana and <sup>how</sup> ~~the~~ the white British women treat the Blacks. She states, "the Black nurses were given the toughest jobs... a white woman found it was amazing that her (a Black nurse) blood was red." Thus, ~~the~~ ~~woman~~ ~~leaving~~ Britain was the best choice in an equally bad situation. ~~The author states~~ It is unclear whether the woman suffered discrimination in England, <sup>but she is clearly against British</sup> ~~but she depicts the situation~~ clearly experienced discrimination by Europeans and <sup>racist</sup> ~~European attitudes~~.

Document 3 offers the economic side of immigration in the mid 1900s. The author states that immigration gives "flexibility" to the European economy. However, it ~~still~~ demonstrates

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1C-3

open racism because the French economy  
would rise on "education costs", implying that  
immigrants <sup>should</sup> not or do not need to receive  
an education. Furthermore, the French are  
promoting inequality <sup>and pure racism</sup>. In addition, the author  
states that "immigrants often pay more in taxes  
than they receive benefit." Two years later,  
Jean-Jacques Martin describes racism on a local  
level in document 4: "Because I was a pieu-tain  
my teacher said to my mother that I was an  
imbecile. She said that sending me to school was  
just a waste of time." ~~Therefore, the immigrants~~  
~~in 1942-1972~~ <sup>in the 1970s</sup> in Germany, and their women  
also <sup>experiences</sup> ~~describes~~ racism: "their faces (Germans) as  
bitter smiles and they look coldly on children and  
on Asian people." Therefore, from 1942-1970s,  
immigrants in France, England, and Germany  
were subjected to racism on a social, political,  
and economic level.

However, conditions <sup>improve</sup> ~~for~~ some immigrants  
in certain nations during the 1980s and 1990s.  
Document 7 demonstrates that Sweden is  
open to immigration and that it will have  
a positive influence on society; " <sup>was near</sup> ~~contact~~  
Isolation and Regression. Developments are bringing

1C-4

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people closer to one another. Context means positive stimulation." However, Poinet's speech is not entirely optimistic. He warns that "Context" will bring "difficulties." Nevertheless, Poinet's speech is overall encouraging and open to immigration ~~that~~ <sup>because</sup> he welcomes internationalism and the idea that immigrants want to become part of the Swedish community.

Document 3 demonstrates that France's openness to accepting "exiles" or people claiming political asylum. Although the women may not consider herself French, it is important to note that the French government is not hesitant to accept Algerian exiles. Thus, the 1950s ~~marks~~ <sup>marks</sup> a dramatic change in the French government's <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ society's attitude toward immigrants.

Documents 11 and 12 further the idea of European acceptance of immigrants. Document 11 depicts a variety of individuals from different ethnic backgrounds who have successfully won the World Cup in 1958. This demonstrates that Europeans are accepted and played well with immigrants and are not openly racist. Document 12 states that the FCB is based on immigrants



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1C-5

and diversity. Thus, the EU is accepting  
others.

However, the EU continued to struggle with  
immigrants in the 1990s. Document 9 depicts  
racism in Austrian politics; while document 10  
shows unhappiness among Chinese immigrants.  
However, document 10 does not necessarily  
point to the idea that the immigrants  
experience racism.

Hence, Europe has experienced a profound  
change in their point of view towards  
immigrants. In the 50s, 60s, and 70s,  
governments, people, and economists  
Europeans were more racist, but became more  
open in the late 20th century. Conditions  
are better today, but there are still traces of  
racism in Europe.